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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN PROVINCIAL PRESS

(21-26 June 1960)

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SUMMARY OF THE HUNGARIAN  
PROVINCIAL PRESS

Source coverage: 21-26 June 1960

This report is based on selected issues of the Hungarian provincial newspapers published during the period 21-26 June 1960.

The statements which appear within brackets are those of the researcher.

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## KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

### Source Abbreviations

DN - Dunantuli Naplo  
EM - Eszakmagyarország  
FMH - Fejér Megyei Hirlap  
HBN - Hajdu-Bihari Naplo  
KA - Kisalfold  
KDN - Kozepdunantuli Naplo  
KM - Keletmagyarország  
SH - Somogyi Neplap  
SHN - Szolnok Megyei Neplap  
ZH - Zalai Hirlap

### Other Abbreviations

CC - Central Committee  
DIAVAG - Diosgyori Allami Vasut es Gepgyar; Hungarian  
State Railroad Car and Machine Factory of  
Diosgyor  
KISZ - Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg; Communist Youth  
Federation  
KISZ - Kisipari Termelo Szovetkezet; Small Industrial  
Producers' Cooperative  
MEK - Megyei Ertekesito Kozpont; Megye Marketing Center  
MSZMP - Magyar Szocialista Munkaspárt; Hungarian Socialist  
Workers' Party  
PPF - Patriotic People's Front; Hazafias Nepfront

## PART I. GOVERNMENT

### Patriotic People's Front

The re-elected PPF committees of Borsod Megye are organizing the "Let's Our Fields Grow Richer" movement in 22 cooperative villages, jointly with KISZ and the Agricultural Scientific Association, in the interest of increased production. (EM, 21 June 60, p 1)

The PPF organization of the village of Zalavar has launched a new movement entitled "One Day for the Village" in which village inhabitants over 16 years of age, and able to work will spend one day performing social work. It is estimated that nearly 1 million forints worth of social work will be performed in this manner in the next five years. (KDN, 21 June 60, p 4)

The PPF committee of the town of Miskolc has set up a 120 member social technical group to promote the town's development. Its task will be to prepare the technical conditions of the social work initiated by the population and to direct this work. The technical group includes engineers, technicians and outstanding experts from the town's various factories and enterprises, as well as university professors. (EM, 26 June 60, p 3)

Laszlo HADNAGY describes the assistance given by the PPF movement to the village councils in obtaining the active participation of the masses in the tasks to be solved in teaching them to perform community work, and in consolidating their feelings of community responsibility through enlightening work. As a result, proposals of public interest have increased by one third in Zala Megye in the past year. 75 to 80 percent of the council membership regularly attended the study courses for council members organized by the PPF. PPF assistance to the councils also extended to solving the problems of the produce cooperatives, to cultural and educational activities, and to the organization of village development work, which amounted to more than 50 million forints in Zala Megye last year. The PPF movement must pursue its everyday political enlightening work, develop the socialist thinking of the masses, cooperate more closely with the councils, and create the active unity of the people which is needed for the building of socialism. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 5)

The PPF committee of Zala Megye issued an appeal to its 7,500 village activists to do everything in their power to insure the success of the harvest and threshing work, and to set a personal example in the task of making up for the delays in spring and early summer agricultural works. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 5)

A ZH editorial calls upon the PPF movement to agitate in favor of peace and of the disarmament proposals of N. Khrushchev. The movement must convince the people of the danger caused by the provocations and armament rush of the Western powers, and of the significance of the Soviet disarmament proposals. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 6)

### Local Councils

The executive committee of the Borsod Megye Council met to discuss the health situation in the Megye, and in the mining enterprises in particular. More than 53 million forints will be allocated this year for the development of the town of Ozd, which includes completing 134 apartments and starting the building of 220 new ones. (EM, 22 June 60, p 1)

At its last meeting, the Siofok Jaras Council elected 100 people's assessors to the Jaras Court of Siofok. (SN, 22 June 60, p 1)

The permanent industrial committee of the Zala Megye Council completed its work plan for the second half of the year, the most important point of which is the debate of the second Five-Year plans of the local industrial and food industry enterprises. The committee will also begin an examination to get an all-embracing picture of the Megye's iron and metallurgical enterprises, and to find out how the small artisans meet the population's demands for services. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

An editorial on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the councils system stresses that their prestige has increased, and that they enjoy the confidence of the masses. PPF committees and enterprises are asked to give further support to the council members in handling with celerity the problems of the population. (EM, 23 June 60, p 1)

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The cultural section of the Borsod Megye Council will spend 150,000 forints this summer to organize refresher courses for the village people's educators. (EM, 24 June 60, p 4)

A ZH editorial hails the tenth anniversary of the establishment of local councils in the country, which created the conditions for "democratic administrative work." Some 107,000 council members have been elected by secret ballot by the population of the villages, Jaras, and Megyes. The councils' village development fund permitted to carry out work of a value of nearly 600 million forints in 1958, 1.2 billion forints in 1959, and close to 2 billion this year. Social work amounted to over 115 million forints last year, and the population pledged 140 million forints worth of the same this year. (ZH, 24 June 60, p .

The Borsod Megye Council is earmarking this year 160 million forints for the development of the Megye's towns and villages. 30 villages will receive electricity this year. Deep wells were drilled in Egerlovo and Emod in order to improve drinking water, at a cost of nearly 0.5 million forints. A small water works was put into operation in Hejce, at a cost of 1.7 million forints, and a new deep well is being drilled in Vamosujfalu. 153 new apartments will be built in Ozd-Bolyok, to be completed next year. The Megye villages will receive 54 new classrooms, and 8.6 million forints will be used to renovate school buildings. 3 million forints are being spent on road construction, and construction of the artificial fertilizing station of Szikszó is nearing its completion. (EM, 25 June 60, p 3)

The Szolnok Megye Council has evaluated its work during the second quarter of the year, and the situation of the Megye's producer cooperatives. Cooperative and local leaders were asked to direct young people's attention toward the various agricultural trade schools. Daniel NADAI, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council, and Istvan CSAKI, first secretary of the Megye Party committee, emphasized the importance of the further consolidation of the cooperatives, and of the rapid and well organized completion of harvest work. (SMN, 25 June 60, p 1)

Mihaly BENCZE reports that the executive committee of the Town Council of Debrecen discussed the development of council building, as well as that of the town's transportation system during the second Five-Year Plan. Local, built

ing industry will receive an investment of 2.2 million forints, and production will be increased by 22 percent as compared to 1960, in accordance with the task handed down by the National Planning Office. The streetcar stock will be increased by 39 percent, and the transportation enterprise will receive from the Town Council an investment of nearly 30 million forints for the period 1961-1965, during which its entire stock of streetcars will be renewed. 10 million forints will be used to develop trade; 11 stores will be built in the suburban areas alone in the first three years of the plan, 2 more stores and 4 catering enterprises in 1964-1965. 16 million forints will be used to modernize and renovate existing trade facilities. (HBN, 26 June 60, p 5)

### National Assembly Representatives

The National Assembly Representatives of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye met to discuss the situation of the young intellectuals in the Megye. They established that there was a shortage of young pedagogues, doctors and pharmacists, due to a very high rate of migration. (KM, 21 June 60, p 2)

Comrade Gyorgy ACZEL, deputy minister of culture, and National Assembly Representative of Baranya Megye, visited the Megye on 24 June. At a meeting with the staff of the Academy of Sciences of Pecs, he declared that the intellectuals engaged in scientific research and higher teaching had to clarify their views, and discontinue the frequent dualism made up of idealist views on one hand, and applied materialism in their work on the other hand. (DN, 25 June 60, p 1)

## PART II. COMMUNIST PARTY

### Party Meetings, Discipline, General Party Activities

A five-member delegation of the Sub-Carpathia Territory Party Committee arrived in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye on a 5-day visit as guests of the Megye Party Committee. (KM, 21 June 60, p 5)

In order to improve residential area Party work, the



Kaposvar Town Party Committee has set up 95 residential Party groups. (SN, 21 June 60, p 4)

Comrade SZ., a Party group steward in the Tobacco Factory of Debrecen, has neglected his formation in the past few years to the point of making questionable statements in front of non-Party members. A membership meeting examining his case reviewed his qualities and mistakes, but failed to mention the responsibility of the Party community and leadership which neglected to check SZ.' formation. It was discovered that the comrade did not even read the newspapers and had become separated from life because the membership, which must always pay close attention to the attitude and development of its leaders, had not given him any assistance. (HBN, 22 June 60, p 3)

Zoltan POZSGAI reports that the chairmen of the Morichida village council and of the Csorna Jaras council received a letter by a Mrs. KOZMA accusing schoolmaster Elemer KAJOS and council secretary Sandor VIDA of personality cult. The Jaras Party and state organs investigated the charges, made in the name of the village Party organization, and found out that the majority of the members do not share Mrs. KOZMA's opinions. That woman has for years sent denunciations or made statements at Party meetings and in private, accusing countless people of being "reactionaries and fascists." At the same time, she covets the position of those she accuses, throws dirt on the cooperative, and tells that everyone in the village, except a few "good Communists" is a fascist, though all know that it was from that group that the loudest Arrow-Crossists /former Hungarian Nazi Party members/ came at one time. Mrs. KOZMA is unfit for any state or cooperative office because she is constantly accusing people and wants to use her Party membership to obtain unlawful advantages. It is high time to punish such persons who have no place in the Party, concludes POZSGAI. (KA, 22 June 60, p 5)

Janos TAKACS analyzes several negative manifestations in the work of Zala Megye's Party organizations which impair the formation of self-reliance and local initiatives. The level of the work of the village Party organizations is inferior to that of factory and office Party organizations, due to a lack of formation, and several of them live without plan and perspective. The political and general culture of the village Party organization

members is lower than that of the council chairman or other leaders. The Jaras Party committees do everything they can to assist these Party organizations, informing them of the daily tasks and of the Party resolutions. Unfortunately, some village Party organizations perform only the tasks assigned by the Jaras Party committee. On the other hand, higher Party organs, seeing the weak Party work, take off responsibilities from the village Party organizations to the point of hindering their self-reliance and initiatives, going as far as taking decisions without bothering about the opinion of the local Party organs. The general and local tasks must be coordinated and decided in common, and initiatives by the local Party organizations must be increased by raising the level of the political and general education of the village Party leaders. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

Lajos FEHER, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and secretary of its CC, visited several producer cooperatives of Somogy Megye, in company of Jeno SZIRMAI, first secretary of the Megye Party committee, and other Megye Party and Council leaders. (SN, 23 June 60, p 1)

The MSZMP committee of the town of Debrecen met to discuss the 1959 results and 1960 tasks of Debrecen's socialist industry, the execution of educational-political guiding principles and implementation of the February 1959 resolutions of the MSZMP town committee in the cultural life of Debrecen. [No details given] (HBN, 24 June 60, p 1)

There are still people who draw incorrect conclusions from what they read and hear about events of foreign and domestic policy, and Party organizations must utilize every means of agitation to enable them to form a correct viewpoint. Visual agitation, which the Party organizations are not using very much lately, is just as effective as oral agitation in achieving this aim. While some factories and stores have graphics and pictures on their walls, newspapers, many display old articles or none at all. Visual propaganda can also be used in the factories to help raise productivity, reduce production costs, etc., and in the villages where pedagogues should be drawn in this work. Drawings should always be clear and simple, and should be placed in central locations where many people can see them. (ZH, 24 June 60, p 3)

Comrades Karoly KISS, secretary of the MSZMP CC, and National Assembly representative of Zala Megye; Ivan DARBOS, member of the MSZMP CC, and first secretary of the Megye Party committee; and Sandor GAZSO, head of the Megye's police headquarters, visited several cooperatives of Zala Megye. (ZH, 24 June 60, p 3)

The Party organization of the Textile Factory of Debrecen has worked out its work plan for the third quarter of this year, a very important point of which agitation work. Between 1 January and 31 May of this year, only one candidate Party member has been admitted in the Textile Factory, where nothing has been done to eliminate the workers' indifference toward Party membership. (HBN, 25 June 60, p 3)

The summer months "are not favorable to Party life" according to one factory Party secretary. Party education has ended everywhere, most factory workers take their vacation, and some shortcomings and troubles occur in the Party organizations. The usual work process must go on, for the plan remains the plan during the summer, and production cannot stop or decrease. This is even more vital in agriculture where harvest work is about to take place. The peasants say that there is no time for politics during harvest time, and summer would be a "dead season" in the villages if the Communists would tolerate it. The village Party organizations cannot allow this to happen, for they have an important role to play in organizing the cooperative harvesting. They must support with agitation the measures of the leadership and bring to deeds those still unwilling to work. The political transformation of the members must not stop because they don't listen to the radio or don't read the papers, and Party organizations must keep them informed, with the assistance of the non-Party member activists. Attention toward youth movement activities cannot weaken, and assignments must be given out to young people. As Party meetings are not held as regularly as before, every Party member must increase his self-activity, find time to inform himself, and to carry out enlightening work. (ZH, 25 June 60, p 3)

A four-member delegation of the Eastern Slovak District Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party arrived for a few days in Borsod Megye to study Party work and economic leadership in various industrial enterprises. (EM, 26 June 60, p 1)

G.L. reports that middle peasants who joined the co-operatives are still met with reserve, and that in some places the basic Party organizations and even higher Party organs do not like to deal with intellectuals, city petit bourgeois and small artisans. This sectarian reserve is caused by the erroneous belief that these people have not changed for the past 15 years, although they have proved that they are loyal supporters of the people's democratic order by working hand in hand with the Party members. Quoting Lenin who wrote that "the Communists are only a drop in the sea of the people," G.L. blasts the arrogant Communists - "unfortunately they are not a few" - who are afraid to step out among the masses without the support of which the Communist would achieve only partial results. Those who do not encourage the intellectuals, middle peasants and city petit bourgeois willing to work commit the mistake of lightmindedness, and therefore sectarian attitudes of reserve must be eliminated. (HBN, 26 June 60, p 3)

It is through the mass organizations that the ties between the Party and the masses are strengthened, and the activity in them of the Party members is just as important as direct work in the Party organization. This must be stressed because some Communists look down upon the work done in the mass organizations, and don't consider it as Party work. This sectarian view resulted in their disdaining the winning over of the masses. After the majority of the villages became cooperative, it was said in several places that the PPF and the Women's Council were not needed anymore, although they are more indispensable than ever today. The attempt to establish a Communist majority in the elected organs of the mass organizations must also be resisted, for Party leadership must be insured by convincing the non-Party people of the correctness of the Party's policy through ideological and political debate, and not by administrative leadership. These sectarian views cause great harm to the Party by depriving it of hundreds of thousands of non-Party member activists who would like to work in the building of socialism, and by creating distrust between Party and non-Party members. Although the Megye Party committees issued in 1958 a guidance for the MSZMP groups within the mass organizations and movements as to how they must function, their work is still unsatisfactory. Their activity is irregular and without a permanent character, particularly in the women's councils, trade unions, and farmers' cooperatives. Some Communists limit their activity to

meeting before the sessions of the elected organs, and formulating the unified viewpoints regards the agenda. They also have other tasks such as the education of the MSZMP group members, showing personal example in the execution of the tasks, informing the elected organs of the Party's resolutions and organizing their implementation, promotion of the cadre and control work. The Party organs, on the other hand, do not constantly observe the activities of the MSZMP groups, and do not demand regular accounts from the members about their Party assignment. (HBN, 26 June 60, p 4)

#### Party Political Education

102 students received their diploma in Debrecen after completing the three-year Evening University of Marxism-Leninism. (HBN, 26 June 60, p 1)

Janos PALLAG writes that the 1959/1960 Party education year which ended in Bazakerettye was marked by the complete study of the material of the VII. Party Congress. More physical workers took part in Party education than in the previous year. In the oil plant, 70 percent of the Communists, that is 100 Party members, attended evening lectures, plus 43 who did not belong to the Party. Party committee secretary Laszlo HORVATH complained that the study material was received with delays, which also delayed instruction. Control was not adequate as far as assiduity and attendance were concerned, and in order to make it more effective, Party education will be set up next year by plant sections, and the section leaders will be the propagandists. (ZH, 21 June 60, p 3)

The MSZMP Committee of Zala Megye announces that applications can be submitted for enrollment in the Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, of a duration of three years. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 3)

#### Communist Youth Activities

Three new KISZ organizations have been set up in Pecs Jaras, bringing their total to 66, with a membership of more than 1,500. (DN, 21 June 60, p 2)

Upon the initiative of KISZ, 25,000 young workers are taking part in the economy drive in Borsod Megye after

pledging to save 180 million forints this year. Nearly 100 youth brigades have been formed in the Megye to take part this summer in plant cultivation and harvesting to assist the cooperatives and the older individual peasants. 800 secondary school students of Miskolc are already at work in the neighboring Tansics cooperative. (EM, 21 June 60, p 1)

The VII. Youth Peace Meeting of Keszthely organized by KISZ drew the participation of 30,000 young people from Baranya, Komarom, Vas, Zala and Veszprem Megyes. The gathering was addressed by Dr. Ferenc MUNNICH, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and chairman of the worker-peasant revolutionary government, and by Zoltan KOMOCSIN, deputy member of the MSZMP Politburo, and first secretary of the KISZ CC. (KDN, 21 June 60, pp 1-3)

30 KISZ secretaries from Nagyatad Jaras are taking part this summer in the refresher course for youth leaders. (SN, 21 June 60, p 4)

A total of 600 high school and college students will perform voluntary drainage work in four two-week shifts in Magyarboly. They will live in a tent camp and work from 6 a.m. till noon. 600 university students will cultivate hybride corn in the state farm of Boly from 6 to 20 July, while 220 high school girls will pick fruits and vegetables in the state farm of Balatonujhely. (DN, 22 June 60, p 1)

Starting 26 June, 1,200 high school and university students of Hajdu-Bihar Megye will perform drainage work in Bakonszeg, in four shifts, on an area of 550 hectares. (HBN, 22 June 60, p 6)

The summer construction camp in the Principalis Valley, on the territory of the state farm of Poloske, will open on 26 June for 150 high school students of Zala Megye, who will move 13,000 cubic meter of earth. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 5)

The KISZ committee of Baranya Megye will hold its leader training camp between 27 June and 14 August in Magyarboly. Education will be given in one-week shifts, and some 530 leadership members will participate. There will be no camp for girl leaders in the Megye this year. (DN, 23 June 60, p 1)

ANGYAL reports that when the pioneers of the village of Vencsello left for their summer camp, someone spread the scarenews that they were being taken away until "we, the parents, do not join the producer cooperative!" He calls the story "ridiculous" and warns the parents that their children might call them to account some day for it. (KM, 23 June 60, p 6)

500 youth leaders arrived on 13 June from the factories, high schools and state farms of Gyor-Sopron Megye to Horvatkimle, in the Hansag area, to spend two weeks in the youth leaders' training camp. (KA, 24 June 60, p 6)

70 KISZ students from the gymnasium of Mateszalka arrived in the cooperatives of Kantorjanos and Nyirkata, to work 6 hours daily in the fields for two weeks. (KM, 24 June 60, p 1)

Two KISZ weddings took recently place in Kisvarda, in presence of 100 pioneers and 50 KISZ members. (KM, 24 June 60, p 6)

Some 500 high school students from Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye left for Bodrogkeresztur to do inland water drainage work there. (KM, 26 June 60, p 5)

The KISZ organizations of the high schools of Nyiregyhaza organized lectures on Marxism-Leninism, debates against idealism, as well as atheistic enlightening work. But this education within KISZ is not general and does not reach all the students. Lectures are few and occasional, many pedagogues don't like to take part in enlightening work, and the parents did not provide very much help either. During the new academic year, the main task of every school Party group will be to develop Marxist-Leninist atheistic education. (KM, 26 June 60, p 6)

Iren K. and Maria R. were expelled from the KISZ camp of Szigliget for disturbing its order, not observing discipline and breaking regulations. They looked down on peasant girls and kept away from them, and even uttered threats against the KISZ leadership. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 4)

### PART III. ECONOMIC INFORMATION

#### General Economic Information

An editorial affirms that since the resolutions of the VII. Party Congress, enterprise and plants directors have paid more attention to the problems of the workers. More apartments, new schools and nurseries will be built, shorter working time will be introduced in some factories and great efforts are being made to eliminate shortcomings caused by bureaucracy. Complaints get a faster remedy, and economic leaders have understood that they can demand more effective work from their workers only if the latter's everyday problems are solved. The people, Party and non-Party members alike, criticize more openly and courageously, and make suggestions to solve economic or political problems. (EM, 21 June 60, p 1)

The delegates meeting of the Trade Union Council of Hajdu-Bihar Megye heard a report putting the accent on the socialist brigade movement, and complaining that some managers don't take into account the factory councils, while many technical workers don't see the importance of work competition. Several cases of unequal wages and in moderate use of overtime hours were also mentioned. Up to 31 May, the Jaras Court of Debrecen received 97 complaints from workers against disciplinary measures, and gave them right in 41 cases. Irregularities could be reduced if the economic leaders and trade union organs would make better use of the social courts. 8.8 million forints were invested in 1959 to insure the labor safety and health protection of the Megye's workers. (HBN, 21 June 60, p 3)

The Győr-Sopron Megye Directorate of the Central Statistical Bureau reports that in 1959, the Megye's industries belonging to the ministries closed the year with a profit of 690,043,000 forints, while the profit of the local industrial enterprises amounted to 32,291,000 forints. 99.6 percent of the Megye's workers received profit sharings. (KA, 21 June 60, p 1)

The Trade Union Council of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye has its chairman Lajos SZUCS report that in 1959, the Megye's socialist industry produced nearly 40 percent more than in 1956, and that its total production in the first quarter of 1960 was 12 percent higher than in the same



period of 1959. SZUCS complained that enterprise workers were not drawn into the planning, and that the innovation movement was still not up to the mark. There are many harmful manifestations in the field of labor safety, and managers let some workers perform their tasks without the most elementary labor safety installations. The trade unions were unable to carry out successful political work among the workers living the workers' hostels, and those commuting to and from other Megyes, the report concluded. (KM, 22 June 60, pp 1-3)

In the second quarter of 1960, the Brush Factory produced for 185,000, the Printing Industry Enterprise of Somogy Megye for 43,000, and the Clothing Factory, for 959,000 forints over their plans, and reduced their production costs. It is feared that the Fine Mechanical Enterprise of Somogy Megye will not be able to fulfill its 623,000 forints achievement plan, as it reached only 199,000 forints in the first two months of the year. The situation is the same in the Textile Works, which fulfilled so far 5,345,000 forints out of its 8,910,000 forints achievement plan, while the quality of its products deteriorated. The enterprise of Somogy Megye have pledged to produce 27 million forints over their achievement plan for the first half of 1960. (SN, 22 June 60, p 1)

In an editorial entitled "Let's Raise Work Productivity," Gyula VEKONY writes that many things must be done in this respect in Zala Megye, where productivity developed more slowly because the machine stock and technical organization of its factories still leave much room for improvement. The Clothing Factory of Zalaegerszeg is working out the introduction of automatization in order to raise productivity. In the Carpenter Industry Enterprise, the innovation movement has become a permanent task, and last year's mechanization resulted in a 32 percent increase of productivity. The same applies to the Brewery of Nagykanizsa, and to Auto Transportation Enterprise No 22, where productivity is being raised by shortening the time needed for repairs and installation. The local industries must constantly switch to new works and cannot find the possibilities to raise productivity. They lag behind in the renewal of the machine stock, and many of them don't use modern equipment, without which it is impossible to manufacture more products. The low level of the Megye's building industry does not permit to make work more productive, and new methods are seldom seen. There is a shortage of building industry machines, and

too much work is done manually. To achieve higher productivity through extra work is a very method, and it is the technical level that must be improved, not only in some work areas, but in general. Socialist work competition must be directed toward raising work productivity, and view that high production can be achieved only through new investments must be overcome. Better working and living conditions will result in the workers working with more pleasure and assiduity, for their desire to work can either slow down or accelerate production. (ZH, 23 June 60, p 1)

The main task ahead of the Small Industry Cooperative of Hajdu-Bihar Megye is to meet to an even larger extent the demands of the population during the period of the second Five-Year Plan. They must raise productivity, pay special attention to technical development, and better meet the repair and service needs of the population. In the first quarter of the year, the Cooperatives achieved a total production of a value of 57.2 million forints, instead of the planned 52.7 million, thus fulfilling the plan by 108.6 percent. The increase of production, however, resulted from a 3.1 percent increase of the number of workers employed, and not from an increase of productivity. The iron industry was unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of material from the wholesale trade this year. The building of cooperative stables is lagging behind, and the small industry enterprises, despite the lack of materials, are attempting to complete them as rapidly as possible. The Small Industry Cooperatives have at their disposal 1 million forints for investments, 700,000 of which will be used to build the plant of the Synthetic Material KTSZ of Debrecen. (HBN, 24 June 60, p 6)

The socialist industry of Baranya Megye fulfilled its production plan in May 1960 by 101.2 percent, and produced 6.9 percent more than in May 1959. But productivity increase could have been higher in May had not so many enterprises failed to fulfill their plan, and the DN editorial decries the attitude of the enterprises employing more than 500 workers and which, preparing their five-year plans themselves, find it "difficult" to plan a 38-40 percent increase in productivity. (DN, 25 June 60, p 1)

The executive committee of the Zala Megye Council approved the distribution of the enterprise economic

reserve, the enterprise development, and the technical development funds. 813,000 forints were distributed from the first fund between 7 enterprises. 70,000 forints will go to the Iron Industry Enterprise of Zala Megye for the electric installations of the building it began last year. The Baking Industry Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg will receive 41,000 forints to expand its plant of Zalalovo into a four-oven baking plant. The recently created Water and Canal Works Enterprise still lacks various instruments and will receive 50,000 forints. A new 100,000 storage shed will be built in Brick Factory I of Zalalovo, while 300,000 forints will go to the Industrial Goods Retail Trade Enterprise to solve its shortage of warehouses. The Tile Stove Manufacturing Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg also received a large sum to cover the credit costs of its newly built plant building. Nine enterprises received a total of 1,103,000 forints from the enterprise development fund. From the 500,000 forints technical development fund, 130,000 forints will go to the Roofing Enterprise of Zala Megye to purchase building industry machines. The Tile Stove Manufacturing Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg will build a new grounding manufacturing plant of a value of 300,000 forints, while the Mining and Construction Material Industry Enterprise will open a new gravel mine near Pozva, and will receive 70,000 forints for experimental drilling. (ZH, 25 June 60, p 3)

#### Manufacturing Industry

In February 1960, writes Istvan SZUTS, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry informed the Sopiana Factory of Pecs that its production during the second Five-Year Plan would be 1,500 tons of cast iron, and 80 million forints worth of meat industry machines annually. Among the ministry's stipulations figure an increase of the number of shifts, a concentration of operations, better utilization of the machines, new materials and technology, cyclic fabrication and automatization. Production costs of Sopiana's main product, the vacuum meat mixer, will be reduced by 18 to 20 percent. Mechanization will reduce the ratio of unproductive workers from the present 46.5 percent to 40.8. Some 5 million forints worth of new machines will be purchased, and construction of a new 170 million forints plant has yet to be approved. Productivity increase was set at 25.2 percent, while the ministry's guidance asked for 38 to 40 percent. This was the result

of cautious planning, which chief engineer CAKO feels to be realistic, while SZUTS thinks that it could be re-examined. (DN, 21 June 60, p 2)

More than 22,000 of the 45,700 agricultural machines to be purchased this year from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Romania and Poland have already arrived in Hungary. (FMH, 21 June 60, p 1)

Writing about the manufacture of export machines, Istvan SZIGETHY, director of the Light Industry Machine Tool Factory of Szekesfehervar, stresses that the primary task in this field is the manufacture of increased and high precision machines, as in the manufacture of normal precision machines, the Soviet and other socialist countries' machine industry meet all the needs of the socialist camp as well as the absorption capacity of the capitalist market. This task requires some basic changes in the factories, the profiles of which must not, however, be modified in a confused manner. The replacement of skilled workers, until now directed by "factory chauvinism," must be developed to the maximum through education in every enterprise. (FMH, 21 June 60, p 5)

The Machine Factory of Nagykanizsa expects to overfulfill its plan for the first half of the year by some 2 percent. The Fine Mechanical Enterprise of Nagykanizsa, which completed its semi-annual plan two weeks ago, requested increased plans for the manufacture of certain products, such as files, and for repairs of electric engines and accumulators. The National Planning Bureau accepted the request, and the Enterprise will manufacture 25 percent more than planned of the products concerned in the first half of this year. It suffers from manpower shortage and needs four engine coilers and one skilled electrician. (ZH, 21 June 60, p 3)

Laszlo KOVACS writes that DIMAVAG, which manufactures the machines necessary for the manufacture of cables, has further developed and modernized its machines. To further increase their productivity, their final pull velocity must be raised. This required the complete transformation of several machines, such as the DHCF-19 fine thread pull machine, in which tensile speed was raised from 16 to 25 meters per second. One of the new machines built is the continuous softening and reeling device. The red copper wire becomes solid after the pull and requires no further processing prior to another pull, while earlier

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it had to be heated to a suitable temperature in the furnace, then cooled in water. In the new DIMAVAG machine, the electric softening device conditions the copper wire for further processing in the automatic coiling-drum, a procedure which resulted in transportation costs and heat savings. The DHCH-15 type machine to manufacture extremely fine steel wire is just as important. The DHBK-9 and DHCK-11 pulling machines to thicker wires are also new constructions and transform 8 millimeter diameter wire with a speed of 20 meters per second into 1 millimeter diameter wire. The machine has 136 horse-power. The DCN 1/3 reeling machine, which uses electricity and hydraulics, is another new product. DIMAVAG plans to further modernize and primarily automatize its cable machines, as well as to perfect their form, making it simple and closed. (EM, 22 June 60, p 3)

71 brigades are competing in the Anti-Friction Bearing Factory of Debrecen for the title of socialist brigade, thus promoting a more uniform production and the elimination of rush work at the end of the month. Average monthly overtime hours were reduced from 1,378 hours in the last quarter of 1959 to 960 during May 1960. (HBN, 23 June 60, p 6)

The Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise of Veszpre Megye also manufactures new agricultural machines and equipment, such as a 2.5 ton rubber wheel horse carriage trailers, beet seed abrasion machines, and steel corn barns. (KDN, 23 June 60, p 3)

The Agricultural Machine Repair Enterprise of Miskolc began the manufacture of air brake equipment for tractor and trailers, which until now had to be imported. 5,000 air brakes will be delivered this year to the machine stations and producer cooperatives. (EM, 24 June 60, p 1)

The Agricultural Machine Factory of Mosonmagyaróvár will manufacture in 1960 2,500 combine cutting tools to be mounted on the threshing section. The last one of the 1,050 pieces due for the first half of the year was delivered on 23 June. The cutting tools are partly for Yugoslavia, partly for Czechoslovak export combines. A new 19 million forints paint hall is being built in the plan which is over 100 years old, and half of the 40 new machines purchased this year have already arrived. (KA, 24 June 60, p 3)

In the course of the second Five-Year Plan, the Chipping Machine Factory, the only plant manufacturing individual machines, will send 9 cement grinding mills to the Hungarian cement factories to be developed as far as quantity and technology are concerned. The Factory will complete this month the centre discharge cement grinding mill ordered by Bulgaria and this is the first time, according to chief engineer Egon CSANYI that Hungary is exporting a cement industry installation. The Factory's main goal, however, is to satisfy domestic needs. The last section of the 75 meter revolving furnace for the cement factory of Labatlan was delivered in the middle of June. Industry asked this year for 2 cement industry grinding mills, but the Factory pledged to manufacture 4 instead, which makes its production 6 to 7 million forints higher than planned. It also sends equipment to "HALDEX", a Hungarian-Polish work cooperative which is developing the technology of sorting coal from refuse. (SMN, 25 June 60, p 1)

The harvesters and combines of the machine stations of Szolnok Megye are facing serious difficulties because of a lack of dissous gas and oxygen. The MTS of Jaszbereny has been without oxygen for two weeks, and the repairs and welding of several machines cannot be performed. Auto Transportation Enterprise No 51, the Megye's gas supplier, must first meet the needs of the enterprises with which it has a contract, and can give to the machine stations only the left over gas bottles, if there are any. (SMN, 25 June 60, p 3)

### Chemical Industry

To prevent the pollution of the waters of the Tisza, the Tisza Region Synthetic Resin and Lacquer Paint, which will start experimental production in the next months, built an underground waste-water purifier near the synthetic resin plant, where the refuse will be chemically destroyed in concrete basins. This nearly purified water will then be gathered in a concrete basin built near the Sajo canal, capable of storing refuse for half-a-year, and will be let out into the Tisza only in time of high waters. (EM, 21 June 60, p 1)

The plan called for the general repair of the Chemical Combine of Borsod Megye to start at the beginning of June, but it started later because many preconsitions were not insured. (EM, 21 June 60, p 3)

The solvents and oils arriving in the Synthetic Resin and Lacquer Paint of the Tisza Region will be forwarded to the various factories through a 40 kilometer pipeline. The pipelines of different dimensions are assembled on a 430 meter bridge, the construction of which required 150 tons of iron structures. The three brigades carrying out the assembling pledged to complete it by 20 July, i.e. 10 days before the 31 July deadline. In the past weeks, they have put some 28,000 meter of pipeline on the supporting parts of the bridge, and isolated 25 kilometers of pipeline with glass thread, wire screen and tin sheets. (EM, 22 June 60, p 1)

The air liquefaction installation received from the Soviet Union was put into operation in the new cold laboratory of the atomic research institute of Debrecen. It provides 15 liters of liquefied nitrogen hourly, which is used for vacuum technical purposes, and to produce very low (-200 degree Celsius) temperatures. The institute also meets the educational and research needs of the Medical Science Academy and the Lajos Kossuth Academy of Sciences of Debrecen. (HBN, 22 June 60, p 6)

Technical installations have been completed in Hungary's first argon plant, the argon plant of the Nitrogen Works of Pet. Experimental operations showed that the plant is capable of producing 99.9 percent pure argon gas, and will give significant help to develop the country's steel industry. An automatic control device is now being installed with the help of the West German Messer firm, and complete operations will start soon. (KDN, 23 June 60, p 2)

Gyula KISBAN reports that the Nitrogen Works of Pet will stop production for 20 days during the summer maintenance work. The biggest tasks this year will be in the ammonia plant, the central repair shop, and in the electric and tool shop. (KDN, 25 June 60, p 6)

Approximately 2,000 tons of sulphuric acid over the plan were produced in the first half of 1960 in the Chemical Works of the Tisza Region, and a saving in production costs is expected. (SMN, 26 June 60, p 1)

## Ferrous Metallurgy

The Lenin Foundry Works are paying much attention to the elimination of unnecessary physical work, writes Valeria LESKO. Light mechanization helps primarily in the moving of materials, and the most urgent tasks in this regard are in the screw factory. Conveyor belts are now used to bring the mine prop bolts directly into the dumpers, and a proportioning table is being made for the flanging machine, as well as a casting block pricking lathe for the major smithshop. The tensile heat treatment section, which had no crane, will receive electric traction hoisting devices. With an annual expenditure of 5 million forints, the small mechanization section realized some 50 innovations in the fourth quarter of 1959 and the first quarter of 1960. (EM, 21 June 60, p .

The high-alloy steel forge of the Lenin Foundry Work has been expanded with the creation of two heating furnaces and one preheating furnace, which resulted in an improvement of quality. Another preheating furnace will be put into operation this year, and by the end of 1960 production will be one third higher than five years ago. The introduction of natural gas, and the elimination of manual work have also been planned in the forge, where the factory's most valuable products, namely the high alloy tool, acid and heat resistant forged steels for the home and export markets. (EM, 24 June 60, p 1)

In the gas plant of the Lenin Foundry Works, the knowledge of the boundary surface of the oil and water in the residue bunkers remained for a long time an unsolved problem, and caused the loss of more than 1.5 million forints in the production of gas. An instrument has now been devised to eliminate the loss of oil and is already being utilized after its acceptance by the Patents Office. (EM, 24 June 60, p 3)

The Foundry Works of Ozd fulfilled their production plan for the first half of 1960 several days before the deadline, and will give over the plan 22,000 additional tons of laminated goods of a value of more than 118,000 forints. They used less material per 1 ton of laminated goods than planned, and more than 15 percent of their pledge, or 3,500 tons of laminated steel, was made of saved material. The Foundry Works received an important help from the GANZ-MAVAG and the Structural Engineering Enterprise of Borsod Megye which reconstructed the rol-



ling mills ahead of schedule. (EM, 25 June 60, p 1)

The directives of the second Five-Year Plan of the Lenin Foundry Works of Diosgyor, writes Alajos FASZTORY, call for the blast furnace works of Diosgyor to meet some 58 to 60 percent of the raw material needs of the steel-works in form of pig iron. This development will be realized by the introduction of new technological processes: the ratio of agglomerated ore in the blast furnace charge insert will be increased, while the use of heating material (coke) will be reduced. An 8,000 ton mixing furnace will be built to improve the quality of pig iron and to place the excess production. The walling of the pig iron ladles and the removal of the ladle accretions will be done in a new hall, and the desulfurizer will be built in a new plant. Compared to 1959, production of open-hearth steel will be increased by more than 150,000 tons by the end of 1965, and an important development is also expected in the production of electric steel. The steel works will receive a new waste container and concentrating section. Widening of the furnace podiums was already started and will be completed in the next years to facilitate proportioning of waste material. It is planned to perfect natural gas heating in both the blast furnace and the steel works. The expanded steel works casting hall will receive the expected open-hearth steel production, and the casting die hall is also being developed. The continuous casting works which functioned on an experimental basis in the past years, will operate permanently during the second Five-Year Plan. Installation of new analyzing automats will serve to improve the quality of the electric steel works. Increasing domestic and foreign trade demands for rolled stock will require modernization of the roll block lines and of the heavy breaking mill. In the small section rolling mill, production of the old medium line will be doubled in the next five years. Modernization of the major forge will continue, and it will manufacture mounted axles, heavy shaped articles, and other forged goods needed for dieselization. In the high-alloy steel forge, important modernization will double production by 1965. A high capacity bar rod drawing machine will be put into operation to meet the rising demand for drawn steel. A new sand processing plant will be set up in the iron foundry, as well as a heatable bunker to insure the constant temperature of the molding sand. The intake capacity of the cupola furnaces will also be increased. A cableway will make transportation from the limestone quarry more simple. A central maintenance plant section and mechanical processing plant

will be created, and material moving will be mechanized in the screw factory. The task ahead of the Lenin Foundry Works is to raise total production by 36.9 percent for the end of 1965, and the daily production value per worker by more than 25 percent. (EM, 25 June 60, p 3)

An important furnace durability result was achieved in the Open-Hearth Steel Works of Sztalinvaros during the reconstruction of the two last furnaces, through structural methods and technological changes. Now 13.8 kilos of fire resistant bricks are needed for the manufacture of every 1,000 ton of steel, that is approximately half of the average quantity needed last year. The vault bricks are now suspended one by one, and this new method increases their duration. The vault keeps an even temperature of 1,700 degree Celsius which also reduces the consumption of fire resistant bricks. (FMH, 25 June 60, p 1)

More than 800 workers of several enterprises are working on the reconstruction of the open-hearth steel works of Ozd, which will last several years and will cost 1 million forints. Several new and large iron structural factory halls will be erected. Instead of the present 12 small capacity furnaces, 8 modern März type melting installation will be built, capable of preparing some 150,000 tons more steel annually. Gradual dismantling of the 45 meter high chimneys of the open-hearth furnaces would have required 3 weeks work for 8 workers, and they are felled instead, a method which requires only three and half days, making it possible to start earlier than planned the building of the new factory hall. Two new furnaces ready for production must be completed by the end of this year, with their appropriate hall sections. (EM, 26 June 60, p 7)

In the Metal Sheet Factory of Borsodnadasd, zinc was until now dissolved in a smelting bath. Thanks to a new procedure, it will be replaced by the zinc ashes which were wasted until now, saving the factory 1.5 million forints worth of import material annually. (EM, 22 June 60, p 4)

#### Non-Ferrous Metallurgy

The Bauxite Mines of Fejer Megye are making every effort to reduce the amount of incurrent materials. The most drastic measure in this respect is rejection, and so far this year, 350,000 forints worth of material was

disposed of in this manner. The mines are usually able to resell their incurrent material. (FMH, 22 June 60, p 5)

### Fuels and Power

Building and installation of the natural gas decomposer in the Gas Plant of Szekesfehervar will be completed and put into operation in July 1960. It will increase daily gas production from 7,000 to 10,000, then later to 14,000 tons, making necessary the expansion of the present natural gas storage installations. (FMH, 21 June 60, p 5)

Building of the electricity network will be completed this month in Milota, and is in progress in the villages of Gyugye, Tiszabecs, Uszka Magosliget, all located in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. (KM, 21 June 60, p 6)

The country's largest gas reservoir is under construction in Szatalinvaros. The storage reservoir of the gas pressure augments and gas purifier plant will be 50 meters high and 80 meters in diameter, with a capacity of 150,000 cubic meters. It will supply Budapest through a 70 kilometer underground duct. (FMH, 22 June 60, p 6)

The water work of Tapolcafo, which will provide 55,000 cubic meters of water daily to the industrial basin of Ajka, is ready to be put into operation, as soon as the last machine unit is installed. A 22 kilometer water duct will carry the water from Tapolcafo to Ajka, and the new water work will meet the entire water needs of the power station. (KDN, 23 June 60, p 2)

Hungary's largest home-made furnaces are being installed in the Thermal Power Works of Ajka. They prepare 100 tons of steam hourly, nearly twice as much as the present types of furnaces, and will be operated by central remote control. (KDN, 23 June 60, p 2)

The plan of the Trans-Danubian Mineral Oil Drilling Plant for the first half of 1960 calls for 128,000 meters of drilling. Growing needs for oil require a constant enlargement of the plant, but this is hindered by several circumstances. The plant did not fulfill its drilling plan for the first quarter of the year because of the weather and of difficulties regarding the repair of machine equipment. Prior to 1948, the Drilling Plant had its own

machine repair section, but then became a Machine Factory and was entrusted with the repair of the equipment of oil refineries and chemical enterprises. The machines of the Drilling Plant now have to wait for repairs, and supply difficulties cropped up which affected the plant's productivity. The machine stock grew constantly, with the putting into operation of the cementing self-containing units, drilling turbines, etc. and the modernization of three quarters of the installations. The Machine Factory was not much interested in the little paying repair works, which resulted in constant arguments with the Drilling Plant. The latter would like to set up an independent machine repair section, but this plan is held incorrect by the competent organs and is still being debated. An eternal problem is the repair of the drilling engines. There are 96 V2-300 and V2-400 engines in operations, but it was impossible to insure the replacement of the appropriate parts. The Mineral Oil Enterprise Machine Factory of Budapest cannot repair them anymore, and 11 engines are presently idle. One is attempting to solve the problem by importing foreign parts. The plant nevertheless expects to make up during the second quarter for its lag and to overfulfill its plan for the first half of the year by 0.5 to 1 percent in quantity. The improving production results were achieved thanks to the acceleration of technical processes, wider use of jet drilling, and the introduction during the second quarter of Soviet drilling turbines. (ZH, 23 June 60, p 4)

Asked why Power Works II of Ajka will not start operating on 1 July, chief engineer MATHE declared that the delay in construction was caused by mechanical and installation lags due to the lack of materials. In addition, new type equipment is being installed here for the first time in Hungary, such as the 100 ton home-made furnace, and new high capacity ventilators. The uncertain supply of water also delayed construction. The coal transporting equipment will presumably be completed by the end of June, and then the electric and mechanical tests will take place, followed by the experimental operation of the plant. Construction and installation of the water softener are lagging very much behind, and great efforts will be needed to complete them by the end of August. Completion of the furnaces is near, but the necessary power engineering installations must still be done, while the walling of the furnaces is relatively advanced. Preliminary operation can start only after the end of August. Installation of the turbine is about to be completed, while the generator will

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be installed in the middle of August. The situation regards the installation of the equipment between the furnace and turbine - preheating station, feed water reservoir, pumps - is very bad, for many materials are lacking. The water processing works of Tapolcafo are completed and by the end of August, will fill the 10,000 cubic meter No 1 water storage basin, and the power station is expected to start operating in September. The lack of skilled workers is also creating some difficulties. (KDN, 24 June 60, p 3)

In a few days, the 500-self-containing units will carry out experimental layer breaking in the GB-22 well of the Babocsa oil fields. During output examination, this well gave 1.5 cubic meter of oil daily from under the 1,800 level, and an attempt will now be made to increase the output. While in the oilfields of Lovaszi, layers around 1,500 meters are broken, in Babocsa one would like to know if breaking is effective at a depth of 1,800 meters. (ZH, 24 June 60, p 4)

GARAY reports that the water supply of the town of Pecs remains unsatisfactory. It would need 24,000 cubic meters of water, and the present supply is only between 19,000 and 20,000 cubic meters daily. (DN, 25 June 60, p 3)

Innovations in the November 7 Power Works resulted last year in an economic achievement of 2.2 million forints, and in the first 6 months of 1960, of 1,685,000 forints, primarily by increasing the life-time of the suction ventilators. (KDN, 25 June 60, p 6)

The increasing volume of bitumen production, both for the home market and for export, requires the constant expansion of the Mineral Oil Industry Enterprise of Zala Megye. In this year's 8 million forints expansion program figures the reconstruction of the atmospheric distillation plant. A completely new pumping plant was built between 15 April and 31 May, and a pipe-still and pipe network added to it. It is now undergoing test production and will start producing bitumen on 1 July. Four new pumps from the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union were installed, and daily production of bitumen will be raised by 200 tons following the reconstruction. There are no more steam engines inside the plant, only Diesel hauling engines to pull the shipments. (ZH, 25 June 60, p 5)

### Consumer Goods, Food Industry and Domestic Trade

The Cotton Spinning and Artificial Leather Factory of Gyor spent some 0.5 million forints to mechanize coal and cinder transportation by building an 800 meter small rail track from the coal plant to the power plant, as well as a roofed loading station. (KA, 21 June 60, p 3)

The Clothing Store Enterprise of Debrecen fulfilled on 18 June its plan for the second quarter of 1960, with a total turnover of 50.5 million forints. Cotton articles and wash wear, as well as imported Czechoslovak articles were much in demand. The Enterprise did not receive sufficient quantities of men's and children's sandals, nylon and crepe socks, women's sweaters made of synthetic material, and nylon shirts for men. (HBN, 21 June 60, p 6)

There are many complaints about the lack of parts for motorcycles and household appliances. There are no heat adapters and rubber rings for percolators. The Iron and Technical Wholesale Trade Enterprise of Gyor-Sopron Megye recently ordered 10,000 needle-rollers, but the Central Material Distributing Wholesale Trade Enterprise of Csep has not sent a single one. The same applies to bicycle mud-guards, dynamos and motorcycle accumulators. (KA, 21 June 60, p 5)

The Clothing Factory of Sopron is working on the development of an automatic embroidering machine. There is no such machine at present in the country. (KA, 21 June 60, p 7)

Statistical data of the Spice and Sweets Trade Enterprise show that in the first quarter of 1960, the population of Somogy Megye bought over 100 percent more canned food than in the same period of 1959. Imported Chinese fruit preserves, sardines, and other foreign canned fish were very much in demand. Consumption of coffee was 73 percent higher, that of oranges 230 percent higher than last year. Some 150 kinds of sweets are offered by the Enterprise, but there is a frequent shortage of sour pickles. (SN, 21 June 60, p 1)

The Glass Factory of Nagykanizsa is expected to overfulfill its plan for the first half of the year by 2 to 3 percent. Its export plan for the first half of the year was of a value of 1,590,000 forints, out of which it still has to manufacture 400,000 forints worth of heat resistant

laboratory articles for the Soviet Union, and 17,000 forints worth of the same for Portugal and West Germany. The former will be shipped on 22 June, the latter at the end of June. The furnace reconstruction in the new glass melting forge will be completed by the end of June, and the new forge will probably be put in operation in July. Construction of the mixer and of the office building is lagging behind because of a lack of iron material.

The plan of the Wood Industry Enterprise of Nagykanizsa for the first half of the year called for 300 pieces of kitchen furniture, 250 of which are ready, as well as 250 of the planned 300 polished chemical cabinets. 1.2 million forints worth of wood for brushes was manufactured so far this year, and 200,000 forints worth more til the end of June. In the first half of the year, 3,000 folding garden chairs will be sent to London, most of them over the plan.

The Brewery of Nagykanizsa fulfilled its quantitative plan by 111 percent, and its value plan by 115 percent in the first half of the year, which represents a surplus of 20,000 hectoliters of beer. Production costs were also reduced, saving the enterprise some 2 million forints. (ZH, 21 June 60, p 3)

Construction of the new high capacity Bakery of Mezokovesd was started in July-August 1959, with six steam oven plants, and the buildings have nearly been completed. Construction deadline is 1 November, but Construction Industry Enterprise No 31 has informed the Megye's permanent industrial committee that as a result of a shortage of materials, construction will presumably be completed only in April or May 1961. This poses a serious problem for the bread supply of Mezokovesd, Mezokovesd and Mezocsat Jaras, Tiszapalkonya, and part of Miskolc Jaras. (EM, 22 June 60, p 3)

The new 5-story brewing house of the Brewery of Sopron, started last Fall, will be put into operation in 1962, and will cost nearly 13 million forints. It is the first brewery built in Hungary since the end of World War II. (KA, 22 June 60, p 1)

MEK is sending daily 100-120 quintals of potatoes from Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye to Czechoslovakia, and 50-60 quintals to Budapest. (KM, 22 June 60, p 6)

A grease wrapping cooling tunnel is being built in the

Slaughtering Enterprise of Debrecen, at a cost of 80,000 forints. (HBN, 22 June 60, p 5)

The 1960 plan of the Wood Industry Enterprise of Nagykánizsa includes a 1.2 million forints export order for the manufacture of folding garden chairs for England. The first shipment of 3,000 chairs is ready for delivery. This order made it necessary to increase the machine stock and capacity of the Enterprise, and a new band saw and bench milling machine were put into operation in 1960 to permit the manufacture of 2,000 chairs monthly. This figure must be raised to 5,000 from October on, and the enterprise must be further enlarged, a task made difficult by the lack of space. The Enterprise also manufactures kitchen furniture for the Zala Megye market. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

The Mixed Small Industry Cooperative of Egervár has set up a section to manufacture wooden mass articles, such as crates, broom handles, barrelwood and carriage tinder from frame saw products and by-products. It also has since the beginning of June a glass polishing section in Zalaszentiván, the first such independent group in Zala Megye. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

The Hemp Spinning Factory of Pécs expects to overfulfill its plan for the second quarter of 1960 by 1 to 2 percent. Productivity is expected to be 5 percent higher than planned, thanks to the Soviet made preparatory machine, which gives material of better quality. (DN, 23 June 60, p 1)

The Pannonia Brewery of Pécs is producing 250,000 hectoliters of beer annually, as compared to 36,000 in 1950. Average yearly beer consumption per inhabitant in Pécs is 50-52 liters, the highest in Hungary. The Brewery has been expanding since 1954. Construction of a new boiler house giving one-and-half time more steam than the old one was started in 1959. A modern primary station, a 12 field secondary installation, and a three cell transformer were completed a month ago to provide twice as much electric energy as before. Transformation of the cooling plant will be completed in October. Once this 20 million forints expansion plan is achieved, the Brewery has a further five-year expansion plan calling for a new bottle stripping section, expanded digester house, tun and gauntry cellar, of a total value of 40 million forints. (DN, 23 June 60, p 3)



The Mechanical and Synthetic Material Manufacturing Enterprise of Hajdu-Bihar Megye, which worked for years 8 separate plants, will be settled in one location this year, a move which will cost several million forints. For the first time, it started manufacturing export goods this year, and will ship for several million forints worth of modern lemon juice containers to Czechoslovakia, 100,000 of which have already been shipped. For the home market, it manufactures cloth spraying bottles, liquor bottles and plastic fruit juice containers. (HBN, 23 June 60, p 6)

The Electric, Television and Radio Appliances Factory of Szekesfehervar will manufacture 64,000 TV sets this year, and 100,000 in 1961. In addition to the present "Kacsy" and "Benczur" TV sets, a new, cheaper channel set called "Spring" will be sold in October. Manufacture of new 110 degree deflecting picture tube modern set will start next year. (DN, 24 June 60, p 1)

Marta HARSANYI reports that the Porcelain Factory of Pecs fulfilled its plan for the first quarter of 1960 by 112.4 percent quantitatively, and by 181.7 percent in value. But while five times more high tension insulators than planned were made, only 68 percent of the export order of low tension insulators was fulfilled, although the insulators for India and Turkey must be delivered only in October. According to director Tibor GALL, impurity of material made many insulators unsuitable for export. There were also delays in the supply of temper-castings and forged pins needed to install the insulators by the Locksmi Goods Factory of Kecskemet and the Aron Gabor Iron Foundry Works. The second quarter's export plan is in danger, as the desired quantity of pins of caps (5,400 of the latter are missing) have not arrived, and HARSANYI feels that the competent ministry should intervene in the matter. (DN, 24 June 60, p 3)

The Clothing Factory of Debrecen fulfilled its plan for the second quarter of 1960 by 106.8 percent, and that for the first half of 1960 by 112 percent, both ahead of schedule. Till the end of June, it manufactured over the plan 15,000 women's dresses, 35,600 women's blouses, and 15,800 morning dresses, including 13,000 dresses over the export plan. Production costs were reduced by 1.6 percent, i.e. close to 1 million forints. The ratio of first class articles rose from 95.71 to 96.90 percent in the first half of the year. (HBN, 24 June 60, p 1)

The Cotton Color Works of Szekesfehervar fulfilled on 22 June their export plan for the first half of 1960, and sent good quality velvet goods to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic. (FMH, 24 June 60, p 5)

Tests are being made in the Cotton Factory of Sopron toward the large-scale production of rib fabric suitable for women's dresses. (KA, 24 June 60, p 7)

The Elekthermax factory of Papa manufactured 4,500 electric stoves in the first 5 months of 1960, and increased its productivity through mechanization, and the installation of several new assembly lines. (KDN, 24 June 60, p 1)

The Handicraft and Popular Industrial Arts of Nyiregyhaza achieved a plan fulfillment of 1,515,000 forints in May 1960. For the third quarter of 1960, it accepted orders for the wickering of 150,000 bottles, 10,000 wall flower baskets, 2,500 basket tops, 30 square meter of Oriental rugs, 3,000 economical baskets, 2,000 pairs of export gloves, 200,000 forints worth of knitted articles for children and adults, 80,000 forints worth of criss-cross embroidering, 200 pairs of Norwegian gloves, 2,000 dresses for girls, 8,000 blouses for girls, 2,000 school aprons, and 10,000 baby pants for boys. (KM, 24 June 60, p 1)

The new bottling machine line in the Brewery of Nagykazsza, purchased in the German Democratic Republic and installed by East German technicians, was put into operation. It bottles and corks 6,000 bottles hourly, twice as many bottles in two shifts than until now in three, making urgent the installation of an automatic bottle blowing machine. (ZH, 24 June 60, p 5)

Two years of experiments by the Glass Factory of Nagykazsza to manufacture television picture tube envelopes went through three stages, writes Ede TIMAR. The successful manufacture of good quality glass was followed by the soldering of the cone and disc of the picture tube envelope, and its polishing. The present task is to work out the technology for large-scale manufacture, which is most difficult according to director Robert LANG, for the present semi-automatic machines are not perfect. The soldering machine does not work in series, and the grinding machines give also causes to worry. Prototypes of the grinding machines made by the Vacuum Bottle Glass Industry Enterprise

of Budapest are being modified and will be put into operation next week. The Granite Grinding and Disc Factory promised to deliver three additional grinding machines and one polishing machine by the end of July. Production in series should start on 4 July, if the mistakes of the machines are eliminated. The special furnace which can contain 50 tons of raw material is already being heated and half filled. (ZH, 24 June 60, p 3)

A new West German shaving machine worth 200,000 forint was put into operation in the Leather Factory of Pecs to skive oxhide. It is 450 millimeter wide, and works faster and more economically than the old 300 millimeter shaving machine. (DN, 25 June 60, p 3)

Sandor DOMOK reports that on 21 June, the Clothing Factory of Szekesfehervar overfulfilled its plan for the first half of the year by 340,000 forints, and expects to achieve by the end of June a plan fulfillment of 106 percent. A new innovation will permit to save a few centimeters of material for every piece of clothing. Temporary difficulties with the combing belt are expected to be solved soon, keeping the factory among the three best ones of the country. (FMH, 25 June 60, p 1)

The Gyor office of the Brewery and Malt-House of Kobanya has purchased from the German Democratic Republic an automatic washing, cutting and corking machine of a value of 1.5 million forints. (KA, 25 June 60, p 7)

The Clothing KTSZ of Kisvarda employs 80 workers and manufactures quarterly 6,000 boys' suits, 14,000 shirts and some 300 suits. In 1960, it will achieve work of a value of 12 million forints. (KM, 25 June 60, p 1)

The Quality Shoe Industry Enterprise of Nyiregyhaza, set up in 1952 by the town council, produced an average 2 million forints worth of goods annually for the Megye, and employed 40-50 workers. Starting October 1960, it will be gradually converted to the mechanical manufacture of children's shoes, and will also contribute to meet the national demand. Its yearly production will reach 400,000 pair of shoes, production value will raise to 35 million forints, and the number of workers to over 400. From the first of July 1960, it will be placed under Megye direction under the name of Shoe Industry Enterprise of Nyiregyhaza. (KM, 25 June 60, p 1)

The Canning Factory of Nagyatad will produce 300 wagons of canned food in 1960, but can store only 50 wagons in its warehouse. Construction of a 150 wagon capacity warehouse was started, than halted this year. (SN, 25 June 60, p 3)

The Handicrafts Cooperative of Szolnok is exporting 1,000 embroidered baby aprons to the Soviet Union in the first half of this year. (SMN, 25 June 60, p 4)

The Zalaszentgrot plant of the Tile Stove Manufacturing Enterprise of Zalaegerszeg manufactures 15,000 patterned tiles daily. As this still does not meet the demand, manufacture of patterned tiles was also started in one furnace in Zalaegerszeg. The Enterprise is trying at present to overcome a shortage of fitters. (ZH, 25 June 60, p 5)

The Electric Industry KTSZ of Miskolc, started in 1949, is worth 1 million forints today, and its main activity is electric fitting and repairs. It also has an engine winding, motorcycle, bicycle, and sowing machine repair section, which receives orders not only from the Megye, but from distant towns like Szolnok and Nyiregyhaza. It has a radio and TV repair section in Miskolc, another in Ujdiósgyőr. Repairs are expected to made at home by the end of this year, or at the latest at the beginning of 1961. Household repairs are carried out in 1-2 days, as compared to 3-4 weeks in 1951-52. (EM, 26 June 60, p 2)

The Experimental Farm of Fertod will manufacture this summer 6 wagons of cherry, apple, pear and peach preserves and 2 wagons of strawberry preserves. Eight wagons of black currant and wild strawberry syrup were sent to West Germany and England, and 6 wagons of oily paprika will be shipped there this year. 18 wagons of sour pickles and paprika, and 6 wagons of canned corn will also be prepared this year. (KA, 26 June 60, p 1)

For months, the Porcelain Factory of Herend, which exports to more than 30 countries, has been unable to fulfill its plan, and the quantity of faulty products has increased. Discipline is loose, technological discipline is not observed, installations and work hours are not properly utilized. The trade union wants to achieve higher wages, but is not fulfilling its primary task, which is to strengthen in every worker the feeling of responsibility for the work of the factory. (KDN, 26 June 60, p 3)

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The tobacco fermenting plant of Nyiregyhaza will ship 30,000 quintals of green tobacco of Heves. Thanks to a change in the drying procedure, 5 percent more light tobacco than last year will be prepared for export. Production costs will be reduced by 1-1.5 percent, and productivity raised by 7 percent, as compared to the third quarter of 1959. The factory employs at present 350 workers. (KM 26 June 60, p 1)

The plan of the Sawmill of Lenti for 1960 calls for the sawing of 12,500 cubic meter of wood, and 1,000 cubic meter of beech stumpwood. The main axle and crank of the largest frame saw broke on 12 May and was repaired by 20 June, but the mill produced 50 cubic meter less of sawed goods than planned. Frequent interruptions of current also delay the work of the mill, which still hopes to fulfill its half-yearly plan, although the mood of the workers is not exactly one of confidence. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 3)

Laszlo KARVALICS reports that Ferenc NAGY, trade union chairman of the Glass Factory of Nagykanizsa, told him that work conditions in the factory were very unsatisfactory. The plant is low and narrow, the furnaces touch each other and are defective, the quality of the glass is so poor that manufacture of faulty products cannot be avoided. Director Robert LANG confirmed the correctness of NAGY's statements regarding working conditions, but said that two new furnaces will be put into operation at the end of July. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 9)

The Milling Industry of Szolnok Megye expects to close the first half of the year with a plan fulfillment of 106.6 percent. 5,120 wagons of wheat were grinded instead of the planned 4,880. The rice milling plant of Karcag overfulfilled its 200 wagons plan by 102 wagons, and the poultry fodder plant of Karcag prepared 78 wagons since 1 April. (SMN, 26 June 60, p 1)

A large quantity of fruits is lost every year both in Somogy Megye and in the country, as only a small amount is either exported or bought by MEK. The rest just rots away on the trees. Somogy Megye could set up a modern fruit juice manufacturing plant in Nagyatad by expanding the Canning Factory, or in Kaposvar, where the Mineral Water Factory could immediately bottle the fruit juice. (SN, 26 June 60, p 4)

### Transportation and Communications

Between 1945 and 1956, Somogy Megye's 1,503 kilometer public roads network did not benefit from any up-to-date development, and increased by a mere 137 kilometers. In the meantime, the number of motor vehicles increased by 680 percent in the country as compared to 1938, and there are at present some 13,000 motor vehicles in Somogy Megye. The five-year modernization plan of the Megye's highway network calls for the completion next year of a 29 kilometer stretch of the Kaposvar-Nagyatad highway, at a cost of 14.5 million forints. A 3.3 kilometer road will be built between Koroshegy and Szantod, and a 1.9 kilometer road between Koroshegy and Foldvar. In 1961, all the roads connecting the Jaras seats to Kaposvar will have a hard surface, and by 1965, 50 percent of the Megye's highways will have a modern and permanent hard surface. Some 360 kilometers of new roads will be built at a cost of 230 million forints. The main modernization works will be on Highways 65 between Dombovar and Nagykanizsa; 652 between Kaposvar and Balatonkeresztur; 646 between Bohonye and Barcs; 66 between Kaposvar and Szantod; 6 between Barcs and Pecs; 644 between Kaposvar and Szigetvar; and 64 between Kaposvar and Pecs. (SN, 21 June 60, p 6)

The second Hungarian ice-breaker will be completed soon in the Shipyard of Balatonfured. It is a 200 ton water displacement motor boat, which can navigate in very shallow waters, and will be put in service on the tributaries of the Danube. (KDN, 24 June 60, p 1)

### Construction and Construction Materials

The 85 meter long, two story high chemical industry trade school of Kazincbarcika, started in August 1959, will be completed in 1961. A kindergarten with a capacity of 70, and a nursery for 80 are being built next to it. (EM, 21 June 60, p 3)

Mihaly BENCZE reports that the Trans-Tisza Water Conservancy Directorate put this year 18 pumping stations in experimental operation, and repaired 220 portable pumps. It will spend 26.3 million forints this year on water protection works in Hajdu-Bihar Megye, mostly on the dredging of the lower section of the Kosely, and the construction of 5 bridges with pillar foundations. Dredging of the lower section of the Hortobagy River for this year has

been completed. The Magdolnaeri canal near Balmazujvaro and the Alsófutak canal near Puspokladany will be renovated, and the latter dredged on a length of 10 kilometers. These works will release inland waters from an area of 300,000 acres. For the second Five-Year Plan, the Direct rate was allocated 61.2 million forints for drainage work. From this investment, Hajdu-Bihar Megye is to receive 46 million, plus an additional 36 million forints renovation expenditure. (HBN, 21 June 60, p 6)

Because the gas equipment could not be completed on time, raw production in the Brick Factory of Dioskali started only on 11 April. In addition, 7 out of 14 furnaces had to be repaired, and at the beginning of the second quarter of 1960, production lagged behind by 170,000 bricks. The workers must make up for 70 percent of this lag in the first half of the year and if they can fulfill the plan, will produce 3 million bricks in 1960. (ZH, 21 June 60, p 3)

Istvan SZUTS writes that in place of the thermal power works of Maza which stopped operating in 1957-58, the Construction Ministry has decided to set up a large slab plant capable of manufacturing 600 apartments, and a medium block plant capable of making 250 apartments. Construction of a "Weiber" roof element making installation is still undecided. The latter would be put in operation in the middle of 1961, the former in 1962. The Building Industry Enterprise of Komlo plans to put into operation within a month an open building element manufacturing plant. The available slag covers the need of five years, and the Enterprise is already experimenting with a new material. SZUTS feels that open air manufacturing should have started earlier to meet the needs of the cooperative building stables, and complains that the old machines have been left idle in the unused building of the former thermal works. (DN, 22 June 60, p 3)

The first cooperative tenants' house, with 31 apartments, will be completed this month in Szekesfehervar. A second house with 18 apartments will be ready in October and three more, with a total of 72 apartments, next year. The Fejer Megye branch of the National Savings Bank is also building two larger apartment houses, with a total 24 apartments. (FMH, 22 June 60, p 6)

The five-year plan for the complete drainage of the Harghata marshes has been worked out by the state farm of Laj

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Hansag. 4,400 out of 8,000 acres of marshland have been drained so far, and drainage of the remaining 3,600 acres will cost 31.5 million forints, plus 16.5 million forints to build sluices and pumps. (KA, 22 June 60, p 3)

Increasing orders received by the Building Material Industry Cooperative of Nagykanizsa are posing a serious problem regards the supply of material. The cooperative solves this problem by borrowing bricks, lime, etc. from various enterprises with which it has good relations, and was able in this manner to fulfill its plan for the first half of the year by 106 percent. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

The Construction Industry Enterprise of Somogy Megye was to build by 1 July a stable accomodating 50 cows for the Rakoczi cooperative of Mike. Recent controls revealed serious shortcomings, and waste of material and work duplication will cause thousands of forints of damage to the national economy. (SN, 23 June 60, p 5)

The National Theatre of Pecs will be renovated at a cost of 15 to 16 million forints. (DN, 24 June 60, p 1)

The first wing of the 800 capacity workers' hostel of Miskolc, capable of accomodating 400 workers, will be completed for the beginning of August. Construction of the second wing is progressing rapidly, and the hostel, equipped with central heating, hot and cold water, library, lounges and playrooms, will be open on 7 November. (EM, 24 June 60, p 5)

Construction of some 550 apartments is under way or will begin this year in Gyor. These include 120 cooperative apartments to be completed this year, and 184 in 1961. (KA, 24 June 60, p 3)

The Lime Works of Sumeg began the manufacture of concrete block arches in their volcanic pumice plant for the mines of Veszprem Megye. (KDN, 24 June 60, p 2)

The cooperatives of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye are presently building for 37 million forints worth of stables, with the assistance of state loans. (KM, 24 June 60, p 3)

412 million forints worth of work awaits the building industry of Szolnok Megye this year, as compared to 265.5 million in 1959. Quality improved thanks to technical development, particularly in the Construction Industry



Enterprise of Szolnok Megye. Modern construction materials such as large wall and roof slats are used, and from 1961 on, apartments will be built with walling and central blocks. The technical level, however, remains unsatisfactory, and the time of execution still exceeds prescribed national norms. Quality of final works - painting, roofing, etc.- is questionable, and there are too many guaranteed repairs in the cooperatives. Cement and plaster surfaces were not always of good quality, and imperfect work occurred in canalization, electric and ventilating installations. In the first 5 months of 1960, 0.6 percent of the works completed by the Enterprise was objectionable qualitatively. The mistakes are caused by incorrect quantitative outlook to the detriment of quality, the lack of technical knowledge on the part of some work managers, and the small number of skilled workers. The Enterprise must continue to improve quality, and pay more attention to technical development. (SMN, 24 June 60, p 1)

30 new cultural homes will be built this year in Borsod Megye at the cost of nearly 18 million forints, by making use of the village development fund. In addition to social work, the population will contribute 872,000 forints worth of local materials. (EM, 25 June 60, p 2)

200 apartments were built last year in Gyor, 156 from state resources, and 44 from investments by the machine tool factory. (KA, 25 June 60, p 7)

The Brick Factory Syndicate of Baranya Megye must manufacture 77 million bricks in 1960. It accepted to over-fulfill the plan by 3 million bricks, and so far 1.6 million more bricks than planned have been manufactured. (DN, 26 June 60, p 2)

By 25 July, 98 percent of the bricks prepared by the Brick Industry Enterprise of Fejer Megye were of first class quality. Plant III of Nadasdladany burned 1,096,000 bricks instead of the planned 1,034,000. The plan for the second quarter of the year was fulfilled by 104 percent in Plant I, 89 percent in Plant II, 106 percent in plant III, 98 percent in Plant IV, giving a 92 percent plan fulfillment for the entire enterprise. (FMH, 26 June 60, p 2)

The Brick Factory Syndicate of Szolnok Megye fulfilled its plan for the first half of the year by 105 percent,

and its burnt tile plan by 104 percent, which represents 240,000 tiles over the plan. (SMN, 26 June 60, p 1)

#### PART IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

##### Collectivization Methods and Resistance to Collectivization

Andras BENKEI, MSZMP CC member, and first secretary of the Szabolcs-Szatmar Party committee, told a friendly gathering of workers and cooperative peasants of the Tiszalok Jaras that some 69,000 peasants in the Megye worked at present in producer cooperatives, and assured the cooperatives of the full support and protection of the state and the Party. (KM, 21 June 60, p 1)

The 4,000 acre state farm of Bohony, the youngest in Somogy Megye, still faces many difficulties. Its production has been divided into too many tiny parts, 78 percent of its machines are obsolete, and each member must work over 12 acres of land. (SN, 21 June 60, p 1)

In the producer cooperative of Hollad, where the Party organization and the coop leadership solve every problem in common, cooperative chairman Istvan WEINHOFER told Geza LAJOS that "the coop chairman of Hollad would be a lost man if his heart did not beat on the same rhythm as that of the Communists." (SN, 21 June 60, p 3)

An editorial by Laszlo AGOSTON reminds the peasants of Zala Megye that 11,000 acres of land have still not been mowed, and that they are responsible for the urgent cutting down of the meadows. He suggests to recall during mowing time the many young people who left the villages, complains that the Megye's corn fields are full of weeds and urges women to complete the hoeing of the corn field by harvest time. (ZH, 21 June 60, p 1)

An editorial entitled "Time is Pressing" lists several Baranya Megye villages and cooperatives where plant cultivation is not progressing well, i.e. is lagging behind and urges the peasants to complete it before harvesting time. (DN, 22 June 60, p 1)

According to Janos DEKANY, brigade leader in the Kosuth cooperative of Dunafalva, the largest of Baranya Megye, there are still members who are "sceptical" and tell that the cooperative will fall apart, writes Imre HAMAR. In March, only 60 percent of the members took part in the common work. In April, the ratio was 70 percent, and in May 90 percent, which shows, according to HAMAR, that the membership's confidence is increasing. (DN, 22 June 60, p 5)

Miklos SZEMAN reminds the peasantry of governmental decree 3004/2 which prescribes to the cooperatives to become modern and self-sufficient farms as soon as possible, in order to supply more produce to the population. Plant cultivation and ingathering of hay should be completed before harvest time, family members must also be included in the harvest brigades to be formed, and animal breeding must be further developed. (EM, 22 June 60, p 2)

G.M. blasts the membership of the Rakoczi cooperative of Gonc for not stacking and gathering in its trefoil, which is left to go to ruin because of their indifference and negligence. (EM, 22 June 60, p 3)

State and Party organ leaders and the cooperative chairmen of Gyor-Sopron Megye met to discuss the work, development and tasks of the cooperatives, in presence of Jeno FOCK, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and secretary of its CC, and Ferenc LOMBOS, member of the MSZMP CC, and first secretary of the Megye Party committee. In his report, Megye Council chairman Dr. Lajos KATONA stated that large-scale farming was progressing well, but that common property was carelessly handled, particularly in Gyor and Kapuvár Jaras. Some cooperatives tolerate larger private plots than authorized, and in Gyor and Mosonmagyaróvár, horses can still be found on them. Production yields must be increased this year, and no delays must occur in the harvesting work. Part of the common corn had to be ensiled last year because it was not hoed, and this must not happen again. Not only bread wheat, but also autumn barley must be harvested by machines whenever possible. There are sufficient threshing machines, but this work will require 12, and not 6 or 8 hours of daily labor. The Megye's cooperatives, which plan to sell 468 million forints worth of produce in 1960, had by the end of May sold for 79 million forints, as compared to 16 million in 1959. Family members must also be drawn in the harvesting work to enable the cooperatives to give more produces to the

workers' class which made many sacrifices for the socialist transformation of agriculture. (KA, 22 June 60, p 5)

Balazs CSIKOS writes that in many cooperatives of Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, yearly plans were left in the bottom of a drawer, and that sowing was not done everywhere in conformity with the plan, primarily to the detriment of corn. (KM, 22 June 60, p 1)

The Women's Council of Kunhegyes launched an appeal to the village women's councils to assist in the rapid carrying out of harvest work by taking regularly part in harvesting on Saturday and Sunday afternoons. (SMN, 22 June 60, p 2)

In order to avoid last year's delays in threshing, Lajos CSONDOR, manager of the Machine Station of Kaposvar, proposes to set up permanent threshing groups in the cooperatives. According to him, the former middle peasants still think of the old threshing method, when they simply hired rural proletarians and supervised the work, while the former small peasants say: "Why should only I inhale the dust? Let those who joined us with 10-15 acres also come near the machine." CSONDOR then recommends various premium systems to insure the success of threshing work. (SN, 22 June 60, p 3)

The machine stations of Somogy received 286 Beloruzs machines and 120 air brake trailers, and expect more of them (108 Beloruzs and 180 trailers) this year. The trailers, however, cannot be pulled by the Beloruzs because of a lack of compressors. Half-a-year after sending the machines and the trailers, the Machine Tool Factory of Gyor has sent only 12 compressors, and even these cannot be utilized. 50 compressors are to arrive soon, and 280 only in the Fall, and in the meantime, the much needed trailers stand idle. (SN, 22 June 60, p 4)

The number of women remains unsatisfactory in the cooperatives, particularly in the new ones. While an average of two women per family took part in plant cultivation in the private farms, plant cultivation in the cooperatives would cause no more worries if only one woman per family would do the same. Relatively few women joined the cooperatives as members, but this should not prevent them from participating in works such as hoeing and hay gathering as family members. The village women's councils must call upon the participation of as many women as possible

in agricultural work, for if only the men and a few women work, the cooperatives will not produce more and better this year. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 3)

The People's Control Committee of Baranya Megye established that the construction of stables in the cooperatives was lagging behind without justification in many villages, and was not even started in some. New cooperatives are inexperienced in investment matters, and do not always receive adequate assistance from the Megye organs (DN, 23 June 60, p 5)

Former farm hand Lajos VARGA, who takes care of the pigs of the cooperative of Balatonederics, would prefer to take care of horned cattle, because "they are cleaner than pigs," but the cooperative leadership won't let him do it, and tells him he is "indispensable" in the pigsty. The truth is, says VARGA, that every cooperative member has an aversion for this kind of work, and nobody can be found to do it. (KDN, 23 June 60, p 3)

33 stables accommodating 100 horned cattle each will be built this year in Szolnok Megye, with the aim of centralizing cattle-breeding, with 800 to 1,000 cows in one farm. (SMN, 23 June 60, p 4)

Sándor NEMETH reports a serious shortage of engineers in the machine stations of Somogy Megye, which should be remedied at once because of the growing needs of the cooperatives, and the increasing number of machines in the stations. (SN, 23 June 60, p 3)

The Nagykanizsa Jaras Party committee discussed the implementation of the Zala Megye Party committee resolution regarding the consolidation of the producer cooperatives. Examination of 6 villages showed that the Party organizations started to fulfill their tasks, but that only a small part of the membership carried out actual Party work, for their majority don't work in the cooperatives, but are only registered there. Cooperative Party organization leaders don't know production plans, don't control their execution, and in some villages, are not even invited to economic meetings, which is a serious mistake. These errors are caused by the weakness of those Party organizations which have only a few members. In the 6 cooperative villages examined, the number of Communists rose by only 14 percent in the past 4 months, and there are few cooperative peasants among them. Party organization

devote little care to the carrying out of Party assignments. The Jars Party committee set for goals the further consolidation of the cooperative Party organizations, the improvement of Party leadership, political education and organizational work, particularly among women, and increased support from the mass organizations. (ZH, 23 June 60, p 3)

The Jaras Councils of Baranya Megye asked 103 experts to spend one day in a cooperative designated by the Council in order to assist cooperative leaders, while the Megye Council sent 60 experts of its own. This patronizing activity has suddenly fallen back, the experts do not visit the cooperatives regularly and do not help them in their work. (DN, 24 June 60, p 1)

At the Megye meeting discussing the tasks of the cooperatives of Győr-Sopron, Gyula RUMI, chairman of the Micsurin cooperative of Per, said that the leaders must trust the membership, and must not drive them, but lead them to work. Cooperative chairman Ferenc ROZSA felt that premiums promote work discipline, but did not approve of the cooperative insulating in advance that it will give enough wheat to the members, who "must work for it first." MSZMP Politburo member Jeno FOCK felt that the members self-consciousness has increased, although some cooperative leaders still cannot understand why the young people have left the cooperatives, and why other people have an aversion for common work. According to Megye Party committee first secretary Ferenc LOMBOS, the most important tasks at present are the harvesting and threshing, and he urged the cooperatives to sell their surplus wheat to the state, and to remember the help received from the workers' class. (KA, 24 June 60, p 5)

Two members of the cooperative of Csabrendek complained that so few women work in the cooperative that the men must even thin the carrots. The Party secretary himself admitted that some members work irregularly or not at all. If they are scolded, it all ends in quarrels and bickering, and firmer Party leadership is required to make every member work. (KDN, 24 June 60, p 3)

Jozsef KUTAS writes that after the grandparents joined the cooperative, their 29 year old grand-son quit agriculture to work for an artisan and to learn a trade. Soon afterwards, he sent a letter of complaint to KUTAS: "The council and the cooperative chairman wanted to force me

to leave my present place of work. I don't know what right they have to do this. I would like to decide by myself about my future and that of my family...The Constitution states that every Hungarian citizen has the right to work in a job according to his liking and talent...I told that I would not go to work in the cooperative. Now they threaten me by saying that my grandparents will be expelled from the cooperative. These words worry me, and remind me of the feudal system I learned about in school, when the landlord forced his serfs to work where they were born." (SN, 24 June 60, p 3)

Most young people, according to G.M., are bored with the subject of agriculture, which has lost all attractiveness for them. They are prejudiced against large-scale farming, and as they don't make their leaving out of it, they pass by it "passively and with superficiality, without consciousness and willingness to act." (EM, 25 June 60, p 3)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye Council discussed the development and consolidation of the Megye's cooperative in 1959/1960. In his report, executive committee deputy chairman Janos BARTHA said that the effort to merge various cooperative villages into 8,000 to 10,000 acres cooperatives can be approved only where the "subjective and objective factors" for it exist. After 2 years of work in the cooperative, former large farmers [i.e. kulaks] can be elected into the leadership, but as this was often done earlier in many places, the Council has no objections to it. Young people should work as independent members in the cooperative, but unfortunately many parents make them work only as dependents. According to Zoltan KLAR, deputy head of the Megye police headquarters, the committees formed in the cooperatives to protect public property don't seem to function successfully, and construction materials in particular must be protected. (HBN, 25 June 60, p 1)

According to Sandor KARSA, deputy chairman and Party secretary of the Lenin cooperative of Kaba, the members' way of thinking is not changing from one day to another, and many of them keep wondering about the usefulness of the numerous investments, and would rather have higher dividends instead. It will take years, thinks KARSA, until the people will have a different point of view. (HBN, 25 June 60, p 3)

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The mowing of the 1,200 acre meadows of the Peace cooperative of Leheny is progressing slowly, because the tractor mowers start to work late, between 8.30 and 9 a. Some were caught secretly mowing meadows which did not belong to the cooperative. In Enese, those who don't show up for harvest work lose 5 work units, and the members complain that there are many troubles and no young people in the cooperative. (KA, 25 June 60, p 1)

Sandor NEMETH writes that there are difficulties with the leadership and with discipline in the 5,000 acre New Life cooperative of Segesd. In the first weeks, too many meetings were held and were all ill-organized. Cooperative chairman Istvan EGYED directs the organization and work from his office, by means of threatening letters, instead of telling his instructions and personally controlling them. Despite several warnings by the János leaders, the situation remains unchanged. No family members are working at present, and advance payments should be made every month to encourage them. Discipline must be strengthened and enlightening work increased, while the leadership must give up its mistakes and lean more courageously upon the members. (SN, 25 June 60, p 3)

60 UTOS tractors from Romania will be distributed next week between the machine stations of Zala Megye. (ZH, 25 June 60, p 3)

Baranya Megye is to receive 32 Soviet SZK-3 combines for the harvesting works, 15 of which have already arrived (DN, 26 June 60, p 1)

The MSZMP Baranya Megye Committee addressed an appeal to the cooperative members, machine stations, state farm workers and individual peasants of the Megye to turn all their energies toward the cultivation of hoed plants, and to prepare themselves for the approaching harvest. All family members in the cooperatives must take part in the works, while individual peasants, who must harvest more than 150,000 acres, must count this year on their own resources. (DN, 26 June 60, p 1)

Istvan VINCZE, PPF committee chairman of Nagyrecse, complains that the private plots hinder agricultural works in the villages, as the majority of the cooperative membership, particularly the women, prefer to cultivate their own plots to the detriment of the common land. (ZH, 26 June 60, p 6)



### Church-State Relationships

On the basis of the Education Ministry's directives, experimental teaching of socialist morals was introduced last year in two classes of both gymnasiums of Zalaegerszeg. The main difficulty was the absence of any study book for the teachers, who lacked guidance in the matter and had to lean on quotations from the classics of Marxism, and on their own ideas. The classes were of a conversational nature and no notes were given. Mutual knowledge and confidence were difficult to create, as the teachers had to teach in classes unknown to them. Although the experiment could not achieve all the desired results, it set the basis for the more successful teaching of socialist morals in the future. (ZH, 22 June 60, p 4)

### National Minorities

More than 2,000 Southern Slavs from Somogy and Baranya Megyes gathered in Totufalu at a meeting organized by the PPF and KISZ. Milan OGANOVICS, secretary of the Southern Slavs' Association, pointed out that the Southern Slavs must fight for peace in the same manner as the Hungarian workers, for their aim and interests are identical. (SN, 22 June 60, p 1)

Geza PALL writes that when the inhabitants of a small village that the new agronomist, a young girl, was a Gypsy, and her father the Party secretary of the cooperative of his village, they turned their back on her and ostracized her. (KM, 26 June 60, p 10)

### Crimes Against Public Property

Jozsef HEGYI writes about the activities of the 9 member People's Control Committee of Satoraljaiújhegy Jaras, which meets every month, and examines annually 90 to 100 cases on the central and Megye level, 30 to 40 on its own initiative, and 80 to 100 following public denunciations, 10 percent of which are anonymous. Most of the complaints are centered around difficulties in connection with house building, improper use of village development funds, and cooperative wage problems. In one cooperative, the chairman and the chief bookkeeper embezzled several thousands forints, and the bookkeeper of an apprentice training shop, 22,000 forints. These serious cases were turned over

to the prosecutor's office, and the guilty persons were severely punished by the courts, while the simpler cases are remedied by the competent authorities. (EM, 24 June 60, p 2)

The People's Control Committee has become aware that the number of people working without industrial licenses has increased in Karcag. A thorough control exposed 12 men and women who made dresses, prepared leather articles, cleaned clothes, etc. Legal proceedings will be started against them for working without a license, not paying the taxes, and causing damage to the cooperative and private small artisans by taking customers away from them. (SMN, 25 June 60, p 4)

The Hajdu-Bihar Megye Council discussed the election of 25 people's assessors to the Megye's courts, and heard a report by Miksa KLAR, deputy head of the Megye's police headquarters, who stated that acts of crime declined by 37 percent in the Megye last year as compared to 1958. 115 meetings for economic leaders and 1,302 propaganda lectures were held in the interest of the protection of public property. The volunteer police was of great help, and 150 of them received awards. 2,665 letters informing the authorities about irregularities were received. Megye Council chairman Istvan AMBRUS reported that in some enterprises under the Megye Council, the protection of public property is disquieting, and materials are handled carelessly. He urged Council members to stand up energetically against any irregularities. (HBN, 26 June 60, p 1)

The State Trade Inspectorate imposed a 750 forints fine on store manager Sandor KONDOR for selling soda for 1.50 forints a bottle instead of 1.10. (SN, 26 June 60, p 8).

### Trials

Istvan CSERESZNYAK reports that a band of vagrant gypsies, one of them a woman, will soon be tried for attacking a farm in April, murdering the night watchman with an axe, injuring a young farmer, and stealing a pig and several chickens. (KA, 22 June 60, p 4)

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The Jaras Court of Kaposvar under Dr. Sandor SZABO passed the following sentences in the notorious Kappel morals case. Gyula KAPPEL, charged with allowing his apartment to be used for the purpose of prostitution, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, and a fine of 200 forints. The girls who used his apartment received 1 year 2 months, 1 year, and 8 months imprisonment respectively. Dr. Geza DOMIAN was sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and a 2,000 forints fine for illegal abortion, and the mother of two of the prostitutes received a suspended sentence of 4 months imprisonment. "Artistic" photographer Alfred MATECSIK won an acquittal, after the court censured him for making young and inexperienced girls pose in the nude for pictures. (SN, 22 June 60, p 4)

#### PART V. MILITARY NEWS

##### Workers' Militia

The new worker guards of Baranya Megye took the oath in the presence of comrades Janos NOVICS, MSZMP Megye Committee secretary, Dezso KISS, Megye KISZ committee secretary, Antal SCHANTZL, Pecs town commander of the workers' militia, Jozsef DUGA, Megye workers' militia commander, and Gyula PATKO, Megye workers' militia deputy commander. (DN, 26 June 60, p 1)

The Mate Zalka workers' militia battalion of Mosonmagyaróvár recently buried one of its members, in the presence of its commander, Lajos KONRAD, and police guard commander Pal HALASZ. (KA, 26 June 60, p 3)

#### GRAPHIC APPENDIX

- 1) Front-side view of two completed 28,000 cubic meter gas reservoirs in Tiszapalkonya, and of a third one - on the left side of the picture - now under construction. They will be used to store the natural gas coming through a pipeline from Romania, and forwarded to the Thermal Power Station and the Lenin Metallurgical Works. Eszakmagyarország, No 146, 22 June 1960, p 3.
- 2) Side-view of the completed 6 kilovolt transformer house of the Light Metal Works of Szekesfehervar, in which the various units are now being installed. Fejer Megyei Hirlap, No 147, 23 June 1960, p 5.
- 3) Front-side view of the casting house of the Light Metal Works of Szekesfehervar, with its completed roof. Fejer Megyei Hirlap, No 147, 23 June 1960, p 5.
- 4) Side-view of the new radial drilling machine recently put into operation in the Vehicle Repair Enterprise of Debrecen, the capacity of which is two-and-half times superior to that of previous drilling machines. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 147, 23 June 1960, p 1.
- 5) Front-side view of a modern milling machine received from the German Democratic Republic by the Vehicle Repair Enterprise of Debrecen. Hajdu-Bihari Naplo, No 147, 23 June 1960, p 1.
- 6) Side view of the completed boiler plant, with the coal carrying belt, of the future 100 million forints thermal power works of Sopron now under construction. Construction of the 40x12x15 meter auxiliary plant with the water softening equipment, the transformer, and the maintenance shop is also progressing. Steam production with one unit will start in 1961, and in a few years, the power works will supply all of Sopron's plants with steam. Kisalfold, No 149, 25 June 1960, p 1.
- 7) Front view of the expanded brick factory of Tiszaberceli, in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. Keletmagyarország, no 149, 25 June 1960, p 1.

- 8) Front-side view of the Daranypusztá plant of the Composition, Volatile Oil and Chemical Factory, which will start operating on 1 July, after being modernized at a cost of 258,000 forints. Somogyi Néplap, No 149, 25 June 1960, p 1.
- 9) Front-side view of the huge 424 steam engine of the Hungarian State Railways belonging to the locomotive shop of Pécs. Szolnok Megyei Néplap, No 149, 25 June 1960, p 1.
- 10) Side-view of the new pumping station of the Mineral Oil Industry Enterprise of Zala Megye, completed on 31 May. Zalai Hírlap, No 149, 25 June 1960, p 5. For text, see page 25.
- 11) Front view of one of the five future ultra-modern 10-story "palaces" to be built in Pécs, with 43 apartments in each, and the plans of which will figure at the forthcoming international exhibition in Moscow. Dunantuli Napló, No 150, 26 June 1960, p 5.
- 12) Front view of the Messersmidt production lines put into operation in the Anti-Friction Bearing Factory of Debrecen. Hajdu-Bihari Napló, No 150, 26 June 1960, p 1.

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